

- chipel. Veeartsenijk. Meded. (79): 62 pp., maps 1-5.
- Lazell, J. D., J. E. Keirans, and G. A. Samuelson. (In press.) A remarkable ectoparasitic aggregation on the little-known Sulawesi black racer, *Coluber ("Ptyas") dipsas*. Copeia.
- Schulze, P. 1932. Über das Zustandekommen des Zeichnungsmusters und der Schmelzfärbung in der Zeckengattung *Amblyomma* Koch nebst Bemerkungen über die Gliederung des Ixodidenkörpers. Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere 25: 508-533.
- . 1933. Neue Ixodiden aus den Gattungen *Amblyomma* und *Aponomma*. Zool. Anz. 104: 317-323.
- Toumanoff, C. 1944. Les Tiques (Ixodoidea) de l'Indochine. Institut Pasteur de l'Indochine, Saigon. 220 pp.

PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
89(4), 1987, p. 659

NOTE

Baetis caelestis Allen and Murvosh, an available name for *Baetis* sp. A of Morihara and McCafferty (Ephemeroptera: Baetidae)

Morihara and McCafferty (1979. Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc. 105: 139-221) in their revision of the *Baetis* larvae of North America included three unnamed but otherwise comprehensively described species as *Baetis* sp. A, *Baetis* sp B [= *Baetis magnus* McCafferty and Waltz (1986. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 88: 604)], and *Baetis* sp. C. These were initially unnamed because, although distinctive, the possibility remained that they were associated with formerly named adults since they had not been reared.

Baetis sp. A was based on larvae from Castron and Otero counties in New Mexico and Los Angeles County, California. We have just recently acquired the original material of *Baetis* from Baja California described by Allen and Murvosh (1983. Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 76: 425-433). From our comparative examinations we have determined that *Baetis caelestis* Allen and Murvosh is an available name for *Baetis* sp. A of Morihara and McCafferty. The Allen and Murvosh type material was made up of a mixture of larvae, some of which we have identified as *Baetis tricaudatus* Dodds. The

holotype, however, is clearly identifiable as *Baetis* sp. A. Our finding is based in part on the presence of robust setae on the serrate margins of the gills.

We call attention to the equivalency of *Baetis* sp. A to *Baetis caelestis* because *Baetis caelestis*, based on the original description and discussion that followed, cannot be distinguished from many other species of *Baetis* or even placed in the *rhodani* species group, to which it belongs. If reference is made to *Baetis* sp. A, however, *Baetis caelestis* larvae can be readily distinguished by the description, figures, and key of Morihara and McCafferty (1979). Unfortunately, due to an inadvertent inversion of letters in that key, users should note that *Baetis caelestis* will key to sp. B and *Baetis magnus* will key to sp. A.

We thank W. J. Pulawski and N. D. Penny of the California Academy of Science for the loan of specimens. This paper is Purdue Experiment Station Journal No. 11,155.

W. P. McCafferty and R. D. Waltz, *Department of Entomology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.*